

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow
rain and somewhat colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 105.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BANDITS KILL 2 AND ROB B'KLYN BANK OF \$13,000

Two Men, Driven in Taxi
From Manhattan, Make
Daylight Haul.

ONE IS IN ARMY GARB

Refusal to Throw Up Hands
Costs Lives of Teller and
Assistant Treasurer.

CLEAN ESCAPE FOLLOWS

Pursuing Detective Is Badly
Wounded—Raid and Murders
Occur in Ten Minutes.

A Black and White taxicab stopped under the drip of the elevated at Myrtle and Kent avenues, Brooklyn, at a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two men, emerging without haste, paused long enough to tell the chauffeur that his wait would be brief.

One of these men was tall and slim and blond, with the flat back and the squared shoulders of the drilled man. The other was an exact antithesis, short, stout, dark and slovenly in bearing. The chauffeur, keeping his car's engine purring softly, watched them with considerable curiosity (the trip from Manhattan had been peculiar and their directions puzzling) as they walked westward with easy deliberation along Myrtle avenue.

They saw them enter the door of the 4th Brooklyn Savings Bank, a solid and venerable institution which has been doing business on the same spot, the southeast corner of Myrtle and Franklin avenues, since the day Fort Sumter was fired on. Then his driver Sumter was fired on. Then his driver Sumter was fired on. Then his driver Sumter was fired on.

Pistol Shots and Screams.

Five minutes later the report of pistol shots, the frenzied shouting of men, the screaming of women and the echoes of a whole neighborhood in turmoil and fright were upon his ears. Dismounted, he stood in his tracks for two or three minutes. Then he saw his singular patrons walk out of the bank door with the same coolness and lack of haste that had marked their entry, each threatening with his revolver the crowd. Without hesitation, he followed them to the bank corner, the tall man in the lead slightly, the short man carrying a big bag whose fat sides were distended. The chauffeur, his wits fogged with uncertainty, suspicion and fear, waited like an automaton until the gunmen returned to his car.

The tall man with the bearing of a soldier and the outside dress of one, an army raincoat and a service Stetson, pushed a pistol against his face and asked him to get into the car. The chauffeur, who had heard the echoes of an amazing crime and of a tragedy, leaped from a Myrtle avenue car, tried to stop the fleeing taxicab and was shot down with perfect coolness by the bandit.

Fire Shots Right and Left.

By this time, of course, the chauffeur had guessed the truth. This was simply that his passengers had walked into the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, and the paying teller, Dewitt C. Peal, with bullet through the heart when he failed to throw up his hands, wounded the assistant treasurer, Henry W. Coons, so badly in the abdomen that he died in the Williamsburg Hospital four hours later, terrified depositors and clerks with pistols, snatched \$13,125.85 in currency and checks from a desk drawer above the dead paying teller's body, fired shots right and left to indicate their deadly determination and had then walked slowly into the street with the unshaken of honest men.

Scientifically menacing the chauffeur with their pistols which almost bruised the back of his head, they then proceeded to drive eastward into the Ridgewood district, ordered him to stop at the doorway of an elevated station, either Broadway or Myrtle avenue, and not far from the Hamburg avenue police station, informed him courteously that they had left his fare and a liberal tip behind them in the taxi (it was \$170 in stolen bills), directed him to get back to Manhattan as quickly as he could and to keep his mouth shut, and then walked rapidly up the stairs to the elevated station.

Thus the murderous robbers got away cleanly, leaving the whole police force of New York, personally directed by the acting Commissioner, John A. Leahy, to hunt for them, while the ward and dazed chauffeur made his way to the Hamburg avenue police station and told his story. He was held, of course, as a material witness.

Baden Border Villages Would Join Switzerland

By the Associated Press.
BERNE, Dec. 12 (delayed).—Seven frontier villages of the Grand Duchy of Baden have passed resolutions expressing their desire to become united to Switzerland.

A delegation of the Burgomasters of these villages will submit an official request to the Swiss Government that the desire of their people be granted.

NOT ALARMED AT INFLUENZA GAIN

Health Officer Copeland Says
Sporadic Outbreaks Are to
Be Expected.

DEATHS NEW CASES 214

Increase Also in Pneumonia,
With 68 Reported and
59 Deaths.

An increase of forty-four cases was shown yesterday in the record of influenza's ravages when the Board of Health's report was issued for the twenty-four hours ending at noon. The comparison was made with the preceding twenty-four hours. Twenty-one deaths from influenza, or an increase of two over the preceding day, also were shown by the record.

In the pneumonia report, which is closely allied with influenza, an increase of thirteen cases appeared in the list, with fifty-nine deaths, or twenty-two more than the preceding day brought.

The detailed report of new cases by borough follows:

Borough	Influenza	Pneumonia
Manhattan	28	29
Brooklyn	45	42
The Bronx	21	25
Richmond	10	12
Totals	104	108

This led some observers to the belief that the epidemic was reviving, as it has been reported to have broken out again in Boston. Physicians have warned the public to expect new outbreaks of the disease.

But in spite of these figures Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said last night that there was no alarming increase in the influenza and pneumonia sickness.

"There is no epidemic at all," he said. "We are going to have all winter from 100 to 200 cases a day. But there is nothing startling about it at all. As compared with former years there is a little more, and we will have sporadic cases from now until spring."

"While there is nothing alarming in the present situation I do wish that this city would caution the public that it is wise for people always to be careful in coughing, sneezing and disseminating germs. All possible precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease."

VOLUNTEERS THRIVE ON GERMS OF GRIP

More Vigorous Health Follows Navy's Tests.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Experiments undertaken by the Navy Department at the Navy Public Health Service Hospital on Galapagos Island to ascertain the cause and spread of influenza had merely negative results, according to a report given out to-day.

One hundred volunteers who have been under observation for several weeks have had influenza germs placed in their nostrils and throats and have swallowed them with their food. Some volunteers have been inoculated with serum. No cause of the disease has developed thus far. Increased appetite and more vigorous health have been the only noticeable results of the experiment, according to the physicians. The tests will be continued.

Reports to the State Health Department for the twenty-four hour period ending at noon yesterday showed a total of 1,285 new cases of influenza and twenty-two deaths. The reports came from all sections of the State and in most instances the cases were mild. In Boston there were seventy-five new cases and three deaths. Springfield reported ninety-two cases and nine deaths.

BERLIN SENT 31 MEN TO U. S. AS PROPAGANDISTS

Military Investigator Says
99 Went to Other Lands
Just Before War.

TELLS OF "GOLDEN BOOK"

"Silent Army" of 300,000
Pro-Germans Sought—Sure
Hearst Knew Hale's Views.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Disclosures transcending in their sensational character even the revelations by the Department of Justice were laid bare to the Senate investigators of German propagandist activities to-day by Capt. George B. Lester of the Military Intelligence Bureau of the War Department.

The Senators sat in amazement while Capt. Lester unraveled the web of German plottings, at each step of his narrative dragging in new names of Americans who had lent their aid to the German diplomatic thug.

Outstanding among the conspiracies revealed by Capt. Lester was the pre-war plot of the Imperial government hatched early in July, 1914, but which had been in the making for months, whereby a corps of 130 propagandists of Kultur were sent to neutral countries throughout the world, including the United States, to begin the work which was to weaken the cause of Germany's enemies among the unembroiled nations.

Says Hearst Knew Hale's Views.

The engagement of J. J. Dickinson, known generally as Major Dickinson, as the paid agent of the German propagandists, working as a spy for George Sylvester Viereck at Washington, was another of the disclosures, along with an interesting account of the alleged friendship of the ubiquitous Major with men high in the councils of the Democratic Administration.

The relations of William Bayard Hale and William Randolph Hearst were viewed from a new angle by the Senators, to whom Capt. Lester stated unequivocally that he believed that Mr. Hearst was fully cognizant of the anti-American principles of Hale throughout the employment of the propaganda of the blockade of the United States from sympathizers with the German cause, to be devoted to the aid of the widows and orphans of the U-boat crews lost in action.

Capt. Lester told the committee that following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 29, 1914, the corps of propagandists was started on its mission forthwith.

On July 10, 1914, twenty-two days before the declaration of war between Germany and Russia, the 130 writers and publicists, selected from the ranks of the civil service of the German Empire, were started from Berlin on their worldwide journey as a battalion of Kultur.

The rest of the group of spies proceeded to other neutral lands, including South America and China. Wherever they could gain a foothold in the effort to uphold sympathy for the German cause or disseminate views which tended to create sentiment adverse to the Entente, particularly Great Britain, there they were put to work.

The instructions given the operatives from Berlin included the information that a general European war was about to begin.

The selection of the 130 operatives had been accomplished long before they were started on their mission, and in each instance the German Government had been at pains to learn if the employees were willing to engage in foreign service.

"The plan dates back twenty years before the beginning of the world war, however," Capt. Lester told the Senators. "Pro-German propaganda has been distributed throughout the United States and throughout the growing republics of South America ever since 1894."

The instructions to the spies included directions that they act about the creation of a veritable army of German subjects, former German subjects and German sympathizers in the

GREAT SPECTACLE AS WILSON LANDS IN FRANCE; TO BE WELCOMED OFFICIALLY IN PARIS TO-DAY; WILL RETURN JUST BEFORE CONGRESS CLOSES

KAISER TO MOVE; TALKS TOO MUCH

Count Bentinck Glad to Get
Rid of Guest Who Poses
as Lecturer.

EGOTISM GROWS DAILY

Hohenzollern Imagines He Is
Greatest Engineer of
Modern Times.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Dec. 13.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm will leave Count von Bentinck's castle of Amerongen soon and go to Belmonte castle, according to despatches from Amsterdam. Count von Bentinck will be delighted to get rid of his guest. Speaking to one of his intimate friends recently the Count declared that the former Emperor was charming but somewhat trying. He spends hours daily and practically all the evenings trying to convince Count von Bentinck of his gifts as a lecturer.

For hours at a time he discusses the strategy of the war and its tactics and he talks lengthily about art. He becomes much excited when he gets on the topic of German painters.

His latest folly is an ambition to go down in the ages as one of the greatest engineers of modern times. At the beginning of the former Emperor's visit Count von Bentinck in an imprudent moment referred to the Dutch Government's plan for draining the Zuider Zee, in which the former Kaiser takes a great interest. After studying the plans which the Dutch Government has adopted the former Emperor began to develop plans of his own, and he is constantly drawing sketches to illustrate ideas, the merits of which he expounds unflinchingly and at great length to his patient host.

These explanations often continue late into the night and when Count von Bentinck leaves the room the former Kaiser says in a commanding tone: "Good night. I shall expect you to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock!" Count von Bentinck's friends say that he will be completely fagged out if this continues much longer.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Several score of detectives, the pick of former Emperor Wilhelm's force of sleuths at Potsdam, are staying at Amerongen shadowing every movement of Herr Hohenzollern, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Express, who claims to have talked with some of these men. Herr Hohenzollern is said to be in constant dread of being thrown out of the castle, and always carries a small revolver.

The former Emperor's suite and detectives have added at least 100 to the population of the village of Amerongen, the correspondent states.

SOLDIERS TO KEEP UNIFORMS.

Will Retain Overcoats Also When
Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Baker informed Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee to-day that the War Department had decided that all discharged soldiers may permanently retain the uniforms and overcoats they wear when mustered out.

Mr. Dent prepared a bill embodying the necessary authority. Previously the Department had planned to have the clothing returned to the Government three months after a soldier's discharge.

MRS. BUSCH GETS HER VAST PROPERTY BACK

Convinces Attorney-General
of American Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Return of the property of Mrs. Lilly Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, which was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian under the alien property act, was ordered to-day by Attorney-General Gregory. Mrs. Busch has satisfied the Department of Justice as to her American citizenship.

Asserting that she remained an American citizen although residing in Germany for several years prior to last June, Mrs. Busch filed a petition for the return of her property, valued at several millions of dollars and consisting largely of breweries in St. Louis and other cities, stocks and bonds and real estate in New York. The estate represented one of the largest pieces of property seized by the Government during the war.

During the time that the property had been in the hands of the Government it has been operated by the Union Trust Company of St. Louis. A portion of the estate consisting of real estate and buildings on Riverside Drive, New York city, was ordered sold at private sale in September at the direction of President Wilson.

Ex-Kaiserin Has Heart Attack.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—The former German Empress has suffered another serious heart attack and a doctor has been summoned from Berlin, according to despatches received here.

LOYD GEORGE IS SURE OF VICTORY

Majority of 163 Seats Expected
at Parliamentary Elec-
tion To-day.

LABOR IS TRYING HARD

Women Also Campaign Ac-
tively on Platform of Re-
lief From Drudgery.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Dec. 13.—On the eve of the British election, which takes place to-morrow, the campaign wakes more furious and at the same time more humorous. The Lloyd George Government, it is estimated by the Daily Express, will win 143 seats, 310 Unionists and 125 Liberals, while the opposition parties, including Labor, will capture 272, giving the Prime Minister a majority of 163.

"The Labor party, which asserts it is the only British political organization which supports President Wilson's programme in its entirety, has adopted a scheme entitled 'Labor's Fourteen Points,' which are as follows:

1. a peace of justice and reconciliation;
2. a league of peoples;
3. no capitalist intervention;
4. no more military;
5. restoration of civil liberties;
6. demobilization and discharge;
7. the right to persons; 8. unity of soldiers and workers;
9. no sex disabilities;
10. no more profiteering;
11. make the rich pay;
12. real social reform;
13. democracy in politics and industry;
14. land for the people.

Women Active in Campaign.

Women are taking part actively in the electioneering and there is intense rivalry between Mrs. Lloyd George and Mrs. McKenna, wife of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is a staunch supporter of former Premier Asquith. Premier Lloyd George is conducting a whirlwind campaign in South Wales, violently attacking McKenna in the latter's own constituency and McKenna in reply is criticizing the Prime Minister.

Miss Elizabeth Asquith admitted in some of her speeches that the electors sometimes made candid remarks about her father, but she added, "He doesn't mind." Bonar Law's daughter, speaking at Glasgow, said: "I hope you are voting for my father and I think you are very lucky to have the chance."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the noted suffragette, promises the voters that when the woman's regime prevails in Parliament every house, no matter how small, will be lighted, heated and served by electricity.

Foresees Utopian Kitchen.

The British Parliament, she asserted, will be responsible for the electricity that turns the mangles, cooks the meals and warms the houses. Why should women drag coal scuttles about, she demanded plaintively, stand over steaming wash tubs, spend hours over old fashioned ranges which not only eat up coal but cook the cooks, when by legislation and electricity the burden of the world could be lifted.

Major Waldorf Astor, son of Baron Astor, afterwards William Waldorf Astor, is having a hard three-cornered fight in Plymouth against the Labor candidate and Liberal candidate, the latter having served in the Royal Air Force and was seriously injured in an airplane accident in France.

where there are many dock yards, they are anxious to get their husbands and sons back from the front and they are spreading the slogan, "Vote for the Labor candidate; he will get your men home."

Mrs. Astor is helping her husband addressing meetings.

Bonar Law to Leave Exchequer.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law announced here yesterday that it was unlikely he would be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next budget before Parliament.

Swiss Invite Wilson to Visit.

By the Associated Press.
BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 12 (delayed).—A formal invitation to visit Switzerland was extended to President Wilson by President in Exile and the Swiss Parliament this afternoon.

Soldiers Rely on Fund

to Keep Smokes Going

"ALTHOUGH the war is over we are not informed when we shall start for the good old U. S. A., and we are still unable to let you know where we are engaged the smokes, but you may rest assured that we are very grateful indeed."

This message to a smoke fund contributor is dated November 18, and signed by five sergeants of Company H, Twenty-third Engineers. Others showing an equal lack of knowledge of the future and an equal cheerfulness may be read on page 6.

Wilson's Train to Stop 5 Hours So He Can Sleep

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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BREST, Dec. 13.—President Wilson's drive through Brest after he landed this afternoon gave some indication of the great welcome awaiting him in the capital. The train will be stopped five hours to-night to enable the President to get some sleep. The ovation to the distinguished visitor continued all along the route, even in the smallest Breton villages, the wretched peasants returning at sunset from work in the fields waving their pitchforks or shovels in salutation.

Everybody from Brest to Paris seemed to be conscious of the special significance of the presence of a man whose name has become a household word in France, and the personification of the great republic across the seas whose aid has meant so much in the war to the French people.

MANY OVATIONS ON WAY TO PARIS

Citizens of Breton Villages
Turn Out to Cheer Presi-
dential Train.

SOLDIERS WAVE GREETING

Three Regiments of Infantry
and Three of Engineers
Line Streets of Brest.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the
London Times Service.
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ABOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BREST TO PARIS, Dec. 13.—After a tremendous welcome following his landing in Brittany the first American President to visit Europe while in office, proceeded toward the French capital. He received an ovation along the route, although darkness had fallen on the villages and towns of Lezardry, Kerhuon, Lan-devenez, La Martyr, La Roche, St. Ponce and Morlaix. Groups of American soldiers along the route waved greetings to the President.

The Presidential party included Ambassador Sharp, Gen. Pershing and Bliss, French Senators, Deputies and representatives from the French Government.

The President's train, which is in two sections, is in charge of Capt. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, with Peace Commissioners Lansing and White and their party from the George Washington, came ashore this afternoon, the welcoming party consisting of Ambassador Sharp, Gen. Bliss and Pershing, Admiral Benson and members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, including the Marquis de Chambrun, a great grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, who went out in a tender to take off the President.

After passing in carriages through the streets of the chief naval port in France, built on two rocky hills, streets lined with men of three infantry and three engineer regiments of the American Army French soldiers, sailors and marines, the Presidential party received the welcome of the local authorities and entered the special train.

Miss Margaret Wilson, to be first to greet her father, went out to the ship. The women besides Mrs. Wilson on the train are Mesdames Lansing, Miller, Scott, Mezes, Auchincloss, Benson, and Miss Edith Benham, secretary to Mrs. Wilson.

GLASS LOOKS ON AS M'ADOO WORKS

Next Treasury Chief Studies
Ropes of His New Job.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Carter Glass, who will become Secretary of the Treasury on Monday next, gave four hours to-day learning his new job from Secretary McAdoo.

Mr. Glass sat in at the desk with the retiring Secretary much of the day and considered every problem that arose. Secretary McAdoo told him the history of all questions that came to hand and others that came to mind. He went over the general financial picture, the present state of the finances and the probable future necessities.

The new secretary was told of the temporary financing plan that will keep the Government going for several months before a new big bond issue is necessary.

Mr. McAdoo will put in a full day at the Treasury to-morrow, giving no time to the railroad for the first time since he was made Director-General. He hopes to clean up all Treasury affairs so that Mr. Glass may step into a clean desk.

PRESIDENT MAY REPEAT VISIT

Will Go Back to France Later
if Needed, but Hopes to
Avoid Second Trip.

CUTS DOWN FUNCTIONS

Declines All Invitations That
Are Not of an Absolutely
Necessary Nature.

By Wireless to the Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.—President Wilson will remain in Europe probably for two months, returning to Washington, if indications are that his presence is necessary, just before the close of the present Congress.

If he is required later at the peace table it is said he will not hesitate to return to France. It is known, however, that he hopes to avoid this trip contingency and that all affairs requiring his counsel will be disposed of before the middle of February.

Refreshed and invigorated by ten days of rest, it is possible that one of the calmest voyages ever made in this season of the year, notwithstanding occasional squalls, President Wilson is in excellent physical condition for the hard work ahead of him.

Has Exercised Constantly.

From the time the George Washington passed out of sight of the Statue of Liberty the American executive has exercised constantly. He has rested a great deal, but still has found time for much work in daily conferences and with state papers. He has made appointments, accepted resignations and signed pardons, and conducted by wireless, probably for the first time in history as the head of any nation, more work than ever before has been accomplished in this manner.

Meanwhile he has been in constant touch with American officials in Washington and Paris.

Invitations from Europe have been coming in large numbers by wireless, but President Wilson has been uniform in declining them and trying to cut down the number of official functions arranged for him to a minimum. He has summarily rejected all invitations which might be liable to be construed as meaning that he is on a pleasure trip.

Cannot Forego Visit to Troops.

It is said that President Wilson feels he cannot forego a visit to the American troops in the front or a visit to the devastated regions of France, and that he intends to crowd such visits into his absence from Paris up to January 3, when the peace conference is expected to business. During the succeeding six weeks he will conduct his daily business from the Marais Palace, the same as at the White House, surrounded by his clerks, stenographers and attendants.

The President to-day completed his conferences with members of the American mission, including the Ambassador, and everything now is ready for the informal but important preliminary conferences with the Entente Premiers, beginning probably next Tuesday.

In the final conferences aboard ship to-day the President made clear his position on vital questions in order that his ideas should be well defined before the meetings with the Entente Premiers.

It is said that President Wilson's conferences with Entente statesmen during the next few days undoubtedly will center around questions surrounding the proposed league of nations and the definition of "freedom of the seas," and possibly also on the question of indemnity.

Freedom of Seas Defined.

On the question of the league of nations there will be discussion, it is said, whether the league shall be provided for in the treaties of peace or later. It is known to be President Wilson's position that the peace treaties should embody agreements to create the league. It is also known to be his conviction that there is strong necessity for establishing upon a very clear definition, freedom of the seas.

The much discussed point in President Wilson's fourteen essential points for peace, on which Great Britain has reserved decision, is said to be not intended to specify unqualified freedom of the sea outside territorial waters, but only to stipulate that no single nation shall restrict freedom of the seas by unilateral action.

It shall be only by a concrete Power enforcing international covenants.

Reduction of Armaments.

It is expected that the President will approach what may be differences in opinion rather than of principle, and that he will rely upon open minded conferences and processes which will not involve unnecessary antagonism. It is said to be his attitude that neither the United States nor the other Governments should assume the role of master, and that he believes he is supported by public opinion generally as to the agreement to be sought for between peoples, rather than governments, as essential to ending a people's war.

The reduction of armaments pro-

First American President to Visit Europe Is Ac- claimed.

OUTBURST BY PEOPLE

Leaves Brest at 4 o'Clock
for Capital After Brief
Ceremony.

MET BY GEN. PERSHING

Daughter and French Officials
First to Greet Visitor
From America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.
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BREST, France, Dec. 13.—This afternoon, for the first time in history, a President of the United States landed on European soil. Never was a guest more welcome than Mr. Wilson was in France.

It would be easy to expatiate at length on the different reasons which assure him a whole hearted greeting from every section of French opinion, but there is one cause of cordiality common to all classes. It is the gratitude for the achievements of America in the war and the hopes which France derives from Mr. Wilson's activities for the future of peace.

There are people in this country who seem to imagine he brings in his pocket some sort of a cure, a kind of patent medicine, which will rid the world forever from its old malady of war.

They are not many, but the whole country has derived a benefit already from the loftiness of Mr. Wilson's thought and wishes him well in his efforts with the statesmen and the Allies to translate for the common good an ideal of peace into lasting practice.

Has Good Will of All.

President Wilson lands with the complete good will of all Frenchmen. They do not look to him as an arbitrator, but as one who, having been glorious by associating with the Allies in the war, has the right to cooperate with them in peace. There are nevertheless certain difficulties and currents in his course down the river of peace.

One of them consists in the imminence of the French general elections and an ill concealed desire of certain political sections to collar the President and turn his presence to a party advantage. This is a small unimportant factor.

To-day the unanimity of France was well shown by the manifestos of welcome issued by the conservative Liguist patriots, the radical Socialist party, also the presence on the landing stage of Socialists such as Longuet, Ruffin and Dugues, and Syndicalists such as Jouhaux.

The fine seaport of Brest is an admirable stage for such an historic landing. Its hills and ramparts give a fine view, and the crowded docks a wide roadstead. Long before noon the people gathered at commanding points gazing seaward, each trying to catch out of the lifting mist the first sight of President Wilson's vessel and its escorts of American battleships.